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EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF THE REPUBLIC
OF BULGARIA

COMMUNICATION

FROM

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES

TRANSMITTING

A REPORT CONCERNING EMIGRATION LAWS AND POLICIES OF
THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA, PURSUANT TO 19 U.S.C. 2432(b)



JANUARY 4, 1995.—Referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and
ordered to be printed

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THE WHITE HOUSE,
Washington, December 30, 1994.

Hon. THOMAS S. FOLEY,
Speaker of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MR. SPEAKER: On June 3, 1993, I determined and reported to the Congress that Bulgaria is in full compliance with the freedom of emigration criteria of sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974. This action allowed for the continuation of most-favored-nation (MFN) status for Bulgaria and certain other activities without the requirement of a waiver.

As required by law, I am submitting an updated Report to Congress concerning emigration laws and policies of the Republic of Bulgaria. You will find that the report indicated continued Bulgarian compliance with U.S. and international standards in the areas of emigration and human rights policy.

Sincerely,

WILLIAM J. CLINTON.

REPORT TO CONGRESS CONCERNING EMIGRATION LAWS AND
POLICIES OF THE REPUBLIC OF BULGARIA

This report is submitted pursuant to sections 402 and 409 of the Trade Act of 1974, as amended ("the Act"), following Presidential Determination 93-26 of June 3, 1993, that Bulgaria is not in violation of paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act.

All current information indicated that the emigration laws and practices of the Republic of Bulgaria satisfy the criteria set forth in subsections 402(a) and 409(a) of the Act in respect of all matters covered in those subsections.

Freedom of movement within Bulgaria and the right to leave it are enshrined in the 1991 constitution and are not limited in practice. No exit visa is required to leave Bulgaria, and no more than nominal fees must be paid by potential emigres. Thousands of Bulgarians left during 1992-1994 in search of economic opportunities in the West. Every citizen has the right to return to Bulgaria, may not be forcibly expatriated, and may not be deprived of citizenship acquired by birth. A number of former political emigrants were granted passports and have returned to visit or live in Bulgaria.

There are no outstanding emigration cases involving the United States and no divided family cases in Bulgaria.

In addition to its good emigration practices, Bulgaria has made substantial progress on protection of human rights, development of a democratic, free market society, and establishment of cooperative relations with the U.S. On December 18, 1994, Bulgaria held its third free election since the end of communist rule.

